10 1959

Labels New Civil Rights Must For Next Congress

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

12-12-59

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — House Republican leader Charles A. Halleck put a 'must" label Tuesday on passage of new civil rights legislation next year.

"We've got to do something about a civil rights bill," the Indiana Republican told newsmen.

He made the statement when asked what legislative program he foresaw for the election-year Congressional session which begins Jan. 6.

Halleck indicated he did not anticipate any great flood of major legislation. He said there would be, of course, another "battle of the budget," but that Congress should be able to complete its work by the time the national political conventions start in July.

Halleck's comment provided fresh evidence that the administration is preparing to step up its drive for civil rights legislation.

But even without prodding from the administration, the issue already seemed certain to touch off a party-splitting fight among northern and southern Democrats.

In its last session congress enacted only one part of the seven-part civil rights program recommended by President Eisenhower. It extended the civil rights commission for another two years.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers hinted two weeks ago that the administration may broaden the scope of its pending recommendations.

RIGHTS DAY MARKED

The New York Times

200 Attend the Ceremonies at Brooklyn Borough Hall

Wed. D-16-59

Two hundred Brooklynites took part yesterday in a Bill of Rights ceremony at Borough Hall.

Federal Judge John R. Bartels presided over the sixth annual observance, sponsored by fifty organizations. Archibald F. Glover, deputy director of operations of the Department of Correction, told the gathering that all Americans must protect the rights of every individual in the nation "because when we deny any right to any citizen we create a socio-political climate which endangers the rights of all."

Borough Works Commissioner Frank A. Nolan read Borough President John Cashmore's proclamation of the day as Bill of Rights Day.

At a City Hall ceremony, Mayor Wagner presented awards to four persons for "outstanding contributions" in furthering the ideals of the Bill of Rights.

The citations were presented in behalf of the American Bill of Rights Day Association. They went to Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York; William Randolph Hearst Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst Newspapers; Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, and Miss Wilma Prezzi, painter and sculptor.

10 1959

To back Senate liberals' 14-point program—

Johnson reporte ' giving new backing to civil rights measure

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, June 18—Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson is making a highly significant promise to a large bloc of liberals in his ranks—two of them leading White House aspirants.

The Texan is committing himself to keep Congress in session until most of a 14-point program the liberals are advocating has been enacted.

Included in their list is new civil rights legislation.

THE 12 MEMBERS of the militant group to which Johnson gave these momentous assurances are:

Sens. John Kennedy, Mass., and Hubert Humphrey, Minn., who are actively campaigning for the presidency; William Proxmire, Wis.; Patrick McNamara, Mich., and Paul Douglas, Ill., chairman of the joint economic committee, who have publicly criticized Johnson's legislative leadership several times this year.

Also Sens. Warren Magnuson, Wash., chairman of the commerce committee; James Murray, Mont., head of the interior affairs committee; Joseph Clark, Pa.; Philip Hart, Mich.; Robert Byrd, W. Va.; E. L. Bartlett and Ernest Gruenin, Alaska.

Sen. Stuart Symington, Mo., another busy presidential hopeful, did not participate in this liberal move.

Foremost among those masterminding Symington's drive for the 1960 Democratic nomination are California oil millionaire Edwin Pauley, Sen. Robert Kerr, millionaire Oklahoma oilman, and Clark Clifford, former special counsel to ex-President Truman and now a prominent attorney in Washington representing large oil interests. Truman is also a vigorous Symington booster.

WITH THE EXCEPTION of civil rights, the liberals' 14-point program deals with a wide range of major economic issues as follows:

"Expanded housing and urban renewal legislation.

"Area redevelopment.

"Federal assistance to states for education.

"Federal unemployment insurance standard.

"Substantial expansion of social security, including medical care for the aged.

"Expansion of unemployment insurance to permit states to grant aid to dependent children when father is unemployed.

"Expand the coverage and increase the minimum wage.

"A community facilities lending measure.

"Expanded surplus food plan.

"A farm program to enable the family farmer to share in the nation's economic growth, and to reduce surpluses and thus excessive federal costs.

"Legislation to deal with inflation arising from administered pricing and monopolistic practices.

"Accelerated program for the development of the nation's natural resources, and rejection of the administration's arbitrary policy of 'no new starts.'

"Thoroughgoing tax revision to plug loopholes, to more fairly levy taxes on ability to pay, and to provide the necessary revenue for the foregoing measures.

"Careful and thorough review of each administration budget

Scores of bayfront homes were left in wreckage amid tangles of tree trunks, signs and overturned automobiles as the storm leapfrogged over a 12-mile path. Hundreds of perosns were driven from their homes.

An 11-year-old boy, Frank Vaselotti, of Huntsville, Ala., was reported in critical condition with head injuries.

"THERE'S NOT very much doubt it was a tornado," the U. S. Weather Bureau reported. "We'll have to inspect the damage to

Tough Rights Bill Passes House Body

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A House subcommittee approved a tough civil rights bill Wednesday while a Senate subcommittee was moving in the opposite direction.

The all-Northern House Judiciary subcommittee, headed by Rep. Celler (D-NY), reported out a bill that would give the attorney general broad powers to enforce school desegregation and prosecute other civil rights cases.

Meanwhile, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that includes three

Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester blames Democrats for rights agitation in Congress. Page 10.

Southerners, voted to kill all proposals in several pending bills that would give such powers to the attorney general.

Although the Southerners on both sides of Capitol Hill will fight a delaying action, Wednesday's actions indicated that during this session of Congress, the House likely will pass a pretty tough bill which will then be modified in the Senate.

This would be somewhat of a repetition of the 1957 civil rights struggle in which the Senate pulled some of the sharper teeth from the House-approved bill.

Advocates of strong civil rights measures in the House subcommittee pulled a maneuver designed to get both Republican and Northern Democratic support on the floor.

They approved in full a civil rights bill proposed by the Eisenhower administration and added to it the provisions giving the attorney general enforcement powers.

Rep. McCulloch (R-Ohio) had introduced the milder administration bill. But when the subcommittee added the attorney general's enforcement powers to the bill, Rep. Celler then signed it as a bi-partisan measure.

It will be known as the Celler-McCulloch bill so as to appeal to both the Republicans and Northern Democrats.

The enforcement provisions are similar to those in what was known as Part Three of the 1957 civil rights bill. Southerners, led by Sen. Russell, succeeded in striking it out before the 1957 measure was finally enacted.

It would empower the attorney general to institute, in the name of the United States, suits on behalf of Negroes in school desegregation, voting rights cases and other civil rights disputes.

SEEN AS DRASTIC

Although the Eisenhower administration proposals, now incorporated in the Celler-McCulloch bill, have been termed relatively mild, Southerners regard them as drastic.

One provision would make it a federal crime, punishable by a $10,000 fine and two years in prison for anyone to attempt to prevent, obstruct, impede or interfere with a federal court order in a school desegregation case.

Other provisions would make it a federal crime to flee to avoid prosecution for bombing or destroying a school or church; require local officials to preserve election records and make them available to federal authorities; extend the life of the civil rights commission; enforce job equality on government contracts; provide grants and technical assistance to localities in carrying out school desegregation.

IKE'S POSITION

Although all of these provisions, except the attorney general's enforcement powers, have the administration stamp, President Eisenhower has made it clear he will not push for punitive legislation in the civil rights field.

In an address before a national civil rights conference recently Eisenhower came very close to saying he did not think any more new laws are needed to enforce racial equality.

Meanwhile, the Southerners and Western moderates in the Senate Judiciary subcommittee scored a victory over Northern extremists.

They voted, 5 to 3, on motion by Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) to strike the "Part Three" force provisions from a bill introduced by Sen. Douglas (D-Ill), leader of the radical Democrats. O'Mahoney's motion also applied to other bills containing like provisions giving the attorney general injunctive authority.

JAVITS' BILL REJECTED

Sen. Hruska (R-Neb) then joined O'Mahoney and the three Southerners, Sens. Ervin (D-NC), Johnston (D-SC) and McClellan (D-Ark) in rejecting altogether a similar harsh bill by Sens. Javits (R-NY) and Keating (R-NY).

Voting against the Southerners were Sens. Hennings (D-Mo), Carroll (D-Colo) and Langer (R-ND).

The Senate subcommittee has not completed its deliberations on all the civil rights bills before it. And Sen. Ervin grinned as he said "We hope to give due deliberation" to all of the proposals.

DIXIE OUT-NUMBERED

On the House side the Southerners in the full Judiciary committee will fight the Celler-McCulloch bill, but they are outnumbered.

When it passed the full committee hurdle, the bill must then get through the Rules committee, headed by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va), and Smith wryly told The Atlanta Constitution he didn't think his group would be in any hurry to act.

However, under prodding by Celler and other northern liberals, it seems likely the issue will be before the House itself sometime next month.

Senate Plans Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI)—Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson predicted today that the Senate will approve a "reasonable" civil rights bill and at least a dozen other key measures before Congress quits for the Summer.

Johnson said the policy committee reached no agreements. But he said it was possible to "foresee certain goals for the balance of this session."

He said he believed the Senate would pass a "reasonable civil rights measure which will appeal to free men who wish to make progress rather than make an issue."

Civil Rights Injunction Bill In Tug-Of-War

Post-Herald Thurs. 6-18-59
Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Efforts to give the attorney general broader power to bring civil rights suits lost ground in the Senate today but gained in the House.

The actions came as judiciary subcommittees of the two chambers began separately weaving together and accepting or rejecting the many civil rights proposals. Both actions face tough opposition when and if they reach the parent judiciary committees and the House and Senate floors.

The House subcommittee voted its approval of a new bill to broaden the 1957 Civil Rights Act generally. Among other things, it would extend the attorney general's authority to use civil rights suits to enforce school desegregation and civil rights in general.

Also, the bill would make it a Federal crime to interfere by force, threats or corruption with court desegregation decisions.

The use of injunction suits by the attorney general is limited to voting rights cases under the 1957 law.

The Senate subcommittee voted 5-3 to kill all proposals that would empower the attorney general to use injunction suits to enforce civil rights in other fields.

While the House subcommittee completed action on its bill, there was no indication how soon the Senate group would finish its job.

Flareup Looms In Rights Tiff

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon 6-22-59

Southern Victory Brings Added Pressure For Drafting Measure

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 21. — Another round in the congressional battle over civil rights legislation loomed ahead Sunday, after Southern opponents scored an initial victory in the Senate.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) called a second meeting of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee for Tuesday in an effort to press forward with drafting a civil rights bill.

At its first meeting last week the subcommittee voted 5-3 against empowering the attorney general to bring injunction suits in the Federal courts to enforce school desegregation and civil rights cases generally.

House Votes Power

But almost simultaneously, a House judiciary subcommittee voted to give the attorney general this authority as part of a broad new civil rights measure that otherwise was in line with President Eisenhower's recommendation.

The injunctive provision in the House bill, urged by the Administration two years ago but not now, is a key issue in the civil rights battle again this year.

In the 1957 Civil Rights Act passed by Congress, Southern senators succeeded in restricting the injunctive power given to the attorney general to the field of voting rights cases.

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.) told a reporter he felt the vote taken by the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee last week had eliminated what he considered the worst feature of the various measures under consideration.

Carroll Gives Opinion

But Senator John A. Carroll (D., Colo.), another member of the subcommittee, said in a separate interview that the vote had "cut the heart out of the Douglas Bill."

He was referring to a bill by Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) and others that is regarded as the most far-reaching of the civil rights measures.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Senator Roman L. Hruska (R., Neb.) teamed up with the three Southern senators on the subcommittee to strike down the injunction provision.

The subcommittee's parent body, the full Senate Judiciary Committee, could reverse the decision, but Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) indicated he saw little hope of that.

He predicted in a recorded television program for New York stations that "a pitched battle" between the House and the Senate is likely to develop over the issue.

Johnson Offers Aid To Civil Rights Action

Evening Star p. A-3
Washington D.C
Thurs. 12-3-59

By the Associated Press

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson has offered to hold off a Senate session for a full day if it would help get a civil rights bill onto the Senate floor.

Senator Johnson made his offer yesterday to Senator Hennings, Democrat of Missouri, chairman of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, which must first act on the bill.

The last three scheduled meetings of the subcommittee have been blocked—once by lack of a quorum and twcie by objections of Southern Democrats to holding them while the Senate was in session.

Senator Javits, Republican of New York, had said it was up to the Democratic leadership to get a civil rights bill to the floor. Senator Johnson suggested that Republicans on the subcommittee "might cooperate" in getting the needed quorum.

Reminded of Victory

Senator Javits said the Democrats on the subcommittee outnumber the Republicans 6-3 and have enough members to make a quorum themselves.

He added that the Republicans on the subcommittee should attempt to attend every meeting, but he insisted this does not relieve the Democratic majority of responsibility to get a bill before the Senate.

Senator Javits reminded the Democrats they won a great victory in last year's elections, rolling up a 2-1 majority in the Senate.

"You can't just walk away from it," he said. "You've got to deliver."

Senator Hennings challenged President Eisenhower to get behind the fight for a civil rights bill ,saying:

"I don't know where the President stands on this legislation."

He added he has read the transcripts of Mr. Eisenhower's news conferences but is "not sufficiently gifted to understand where he stands on most things."

Urges More Action

Senator Hennings suggested Senator Javits should persuade the President to take "a little more action—I might say, considerably more action" and the Republicans "might rise up and help bring some of this legislation to the floor."

Senator Javits said everyone knows the Senate is the key to any civil rights legislation but that since January "Senate leadership has not been forthcoming on this most critical national issue."

Senator Javits said his primary objective was not to fix responsibility for lack of action but "to point out the lack of time now left."

He noted that Senator Johnson on June 9 included a civil rights bill among the legislative goals for this year. "My point is that the issue is getting away from us although the situation is acute and will not wait," h esaid.

Senator Keating, Republican of New York, said he thinks it is unrealistic to believe that Congress will complete work on a civil rights bill by September 1.

He said he hopes Congress will stay in session until November, if necessary to pass a meaningful bill.

Ervin Takes Blame

Tuesday Senator Keating blamed Senator Johnson for blocking a scheduled meeting of the Judiciary Subcommittee handling civil rights and said no more should be heard about Republicans preventing action.

However, Senator Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, said Senator Johnson had nothing to do with it except to act at his request. Senator Ervin took full responsibility for blocking the meeting.

He said he objected to the meeting because the Senate was considering a military construction bill at the time and he felt the national defense was more important than any of the proposed civil rights measures.

A Green Light for Civil Rights

Nation New York
6-27-59

If the harassed Democratic leadership in Congress really wants an attractive legislative item that avoids the "spending" taboo and is veto-proof, civil rights would seem to be just what the doctor ordered. But the doctor — Senator Johnson — is stalling. Since January 20, his compromise civil-rights measure has been bottled up, along with two dozen other bills on the subject, in the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee. The subcommittee situation is as follows: Ervin, Johnston and McClellan, diehard Dixiecrats, are balanced by Hennings, Carroll and Langer, consistent civil-rights supporters. Senator O'Mahoney is ill. This puts the two Republicans, Hruska and Wiley, in the "swing" positions. Senator Hennings contends that it has been difficult to assemble a quorum, due to the more or less chronic absenteeism of Messrs. Hruska and Wiley. But Senator Johnson could make the subcommittee dance if he cracked the whip, and surely the President and Attorney General Rogers should have some influence on the Republican absentees. The immediate problem is to discharge a bill — almost any bill — so that the Senate may begin debate; civil-rights legislation, it is generally agreed, will be written on the floor of the Senate, not in committee. On the floor, the prospects are good.

But time is running out; the calendar, not a filibuster, may kill civil-rights legislation unless prompt action is taken. Congress may be kept in session as late as the middle of September, but there is the usual last-minute log jam and the pressures for adjournment are already mounting. The Civil Rights Commission is supposed to report on September 9; two months later the commission will expire unless new legislation is enacted. Schools will be opening in September with six Southern states still in open defiance of the desegregation decision. According to the Southern Regional Council, some 530 acts of racial violence or reprisal have been reported in the South since the decision was handed down in 1954. The same organization points out that it will take 203 years to register the approximately 13,000 unregistered Negroes of voting age in Macon County, Alabama, at the rate they have been registered to date. All these good citizens will be dead long before then — and some of them will want to vote next year by way of celebrating the centennial of the Civil War.

10 1959

REPORTER'S ROW

1957's 'Gray Ghost'

The Return Of Lyndon Johnson's Compromising Offspring

By Samuel Hoskins

WASHINGTON

And now the bitter cup of political compromise comes home to roost.

The 1957 civil rights weakling, sired by Russell of Georgia and mid-wived by Johnson of Texas, has been twice tested and still is found wanting.

The most recent trial and failure was the ruling, last Friday, by Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery, Ala.

HE SAID the 1957 Civil Rights Act does not give the Federal Government authority to sue individual states accused of violating the voting rights of colored people.

The judge, who was one of the three-jurist panel which outlawed bus segregation in Montgomery, based his verdict on this major premise:

(1) The 1957 Civil Rights Act was a compromise measure.

(2) The compromise reflects an intention on the part of Congress to give (the Federal Government) limited authority (in voting cases) as opposed to complete authority.

* * *

JUDGE JOHNSON added:

"A reading of the legislative history of this act impresses this court with the fact that if it had been mentioned that this act authorized the United States to sue a state for preventive relief the act would not have been passed."

He further recalled that former U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, who later was fired by the White House, insisted before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the U.S. be given complete authority to protect voting rights.

The weakness which Brownell then pointed out was precisely one of the pegs on which Judge Johnson hung his ruling:

The Justice Department's Jurisdiction is limited to bringing civil action (only) against individuals.

* * *

THIS IS the payoff:

The individuals the U.S. sought to injoin from preventing registering and voting of colored persons have resigned.

Since the Act doesn't authorize the U.S. to bring action against individual states, there is nobody left for the Justice Department to sue.

* * *

SMALL WONDER then that only the noise of jubilation comes from the Dixiecratic camp.

From Alabama, where only 6.9 percent of the eligible colored voters are registered, State Attorney General MacDonald Gallion hails the ruling as "The greatest decision in the past five years."

From Mississippi, where only 6.8 percent of the eligible colored voters are registered, Attorney General Joe Patterson embraces the ruling as "A sound decision based on law."

* * *

FROM THE Justice Department, which is trying to protect voting rights with a compromise law, brave but ineffectual words:

"We will appeal . . . we are confident of a reversal. It's just another round in the civil rights fight."

* * *

FROM SENATOR Richard Russell, who master-minded the Dixiecratic maneuvers which left the 1957 Civil Rights Act a gutless weakling, there is only deafening silence.

From Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, who praised the '57 bill and who apparently is seeking to become President by way of compromise and conciliation, there, too, is only silence!!

* * *

THE LESSON of the Alabama Judge's ruling is plain.

Congress ought to correct its grave civil rights error of 1957.

It ought to repudiate once and for all the Russell-inspired legislative blackmail and Johnson-nurtured political compromise.

The law Congress writes this time ought to be so plain there cannot be any question as to what is intended.

Johnson Doubts Laws Will End Prejudice

Years ago when his title of doctor of juridical science was still new to him, George Marion Johnson applied for a job as tax attorney for the California Board of Stabilization and Equalization.

He achieved first place in a written test.

Then came the next hurdle—an interview by the three-man board. After the interview he heard one of the members say:

"He's smart all right. But he's a Negro."

Dr. Johnson finally got the job through action of the other two members.

"My doctorate was in taxation," he recalled yesterday. "But still nothing mattered to the one man but the color of my skin. You may demonstrate you are qualified, but it is still no good."

There was no bitterness in Dr. Johnson's smile as he told the anecdote. He remembered that his champions, on the board, as well as his opponent, were white.

Realist on Race

Named yesterday by President Eisenhower to the Civil Rights Commission to fill the vacancy created by the death of J. Ernest Wilkins, Dr. Johnson is a realist on racial questions who has recognized that laws are not, as he put it, "the ultimate answer to the problem."

He believes the most important thing is not to find out how abuses happen and provide penalties, but to determine why they happen.

He hopes that by marshaling the best brains in the social sciences the answer may be found and the causes of racial prejudice eliminated.

But he says, "I'm too much of a realist to suppost that in my lifetime discrimination against minority groups is going to be wiped out."

Stresses Racial Contacts

He sees continuing gains being made in the battle against prejudice. The hardening opposition in the South, he believes, merely reflects "a desperate rear-guard action."

Dr. Johnson places major importance on "keeping open the lines of communication" between the races in the hope that differences may be ironed out through negotiation and understanding.

The new appointee, a former dean of the Howard University Law School, seems cut out to be a negotiator. His voice is abreeably soft; his smiles are frequent and sincere. And he doesn't feel that every Negro who may be denied a privilege is being discriminated against solely because of his race.

FULL NAME—George Marion Johnson.
CLAIM TO FAME—Appointed to Civil Rights Commission.
HOME—1307 Jackson place N.E.
BIRTHDAY—May 22, 1900.
BIRTHPLACE—Albuquerque, N. Mex.
EDUCATION—University of California, B.A., LLD., J.S.D.
JOBS—Dean, Howard University Law School; deputy chairman, President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices; private law practice, law professor; Civil Rights Commission staff; counsel, California Tax Board.
FAMILY—Wife, Evelyn, one son.
HOBBIES—Hiking.

"Perfect Civil Rights Bill" Is Defeated in Calif. Committee

SACRAMENTO, May 15—The "perfect civil rights bill" was virtually killed in the Senate Committee on Government efficiency and economy yesterday.

The NAACP legislative representative charged the committee chairman, Senator Luther Gibson (D-Solano) with an appalling demonstration of "irresponsibility and bias" in handling the civil rights bill, AB No. 113.

AB No. 113 was a bill authored by Assemblyman Elliott (D-Los Angeles) that would prohibit any type of discrimination in real property re-developed under the community redevelopment law. According to the NAACP spokesman, this bill covered a situation in which large sums of direct government funds were involved. "It was the most fundamental of all civil rights bills now before the state legislature because the federal government and the state are constitutionally bound to prohibit any restrictions on the basis of race."

It was obvious that the great majority of legislators felt this way, tor this has been one of the few bills of any kind that has received unanimous approval both in the assembly committee and on the assembly floor without a single dissenting vote. Neither did any of the lobbyists representing many groups in the real estate field ever come forward to oppose the bill.

In receiving the bill, the Senate Committee on Government Efficiency and Economy heard Assemblyman Elliott explain the contents of the bill. Senator Gibson, as chairman, then asked if there was any opposition to AB No. 113 from anyone in the audience. No one came forward. None of the committee members chose to ask any questions of Mr. Elliott regarding the bill.

"Need Laws to Protect the the Majority"-Gibson

Senator Gibson then told Mr. Elliott that it was his feeling that the Fair Employment Practice Commission would take care of this problem. Mr. Elliott replied that the Fair Employment Practice Commission had only to do with employment. Mr. Gibson said that he was not confused but he still thought so. The Senator then said that "... it was his feeling that minorities had had sufficient laws and that it is about time we start looking out for the majority."

The motion was then made to table the bill. In commenting after the meeting, Everett P. Brandon, NAACP legislative representative said that "it was disgusting to sit and hear this type of "white supremacy cliche" from a senator in the California legislature.

"It is even more reprehensible when one thinks that the senator represents a substantial minority population in Solano County in which Vallejo is the major city."

Attempted to Sabotage Strong FEPC

The NAACP spokesman pointed out that although Senator Gibson voted for FEPC on the final vote, "he as much as anyone in the legislature was guilty of attempting to sabotage a strong and effective FEPC. The actions of the Senator are an insult to the minority citizens of Solano County, the Democratic party and to all fair-minded people of this state."

Brandon expressed the hope that Senator Gibson might become more responsive to his minority constituents.

Other members of the committee included Senators Byrnes, Berry, Brown, Collier, Dilworth, Johnson, MacBride, McCarthy, Regan and Teale.

McKeldin Praises Courage Of Negro In Rights Fight

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are fundamental rights" the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin, former governor of Maryland and key-note speaker told the annual meeting of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans Monday night which marked the 21st annual report of the organization in this community. The meeting was held at St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist Church.

Ex-Gov. McKeldin informed his audience that gains had been made in the field of race relations during the past 12 months and advocated that "now may be the time for us to pause and consolidate our gains," a view agreed to by many of those present.

He noted that America's problems in the area of race relations, is one to be expected by "any nation composed of many ethnic elements." The twice-elected head of "border-state" Maryland pointed out that "Ours is not exclusively an American problem, or at least its solution will not belong to us alone."

"If we arrive at a workable just and humane system of race relations," he continued, "we shall have solved not only our own problem, but that of many another nation faced now or soon to be faced, with similar difficulties."

A dynamic, interesting speaker, Gov. McKeldin praised the courage demonstrated by the Negro of the South and his non-violence technique in his struggle for equality and full rights.

He expressed admiration for the steadfastness with which Americans of African descent here in the Deep South have kept their heads under extreme provocation. "This is courage in a high note, but it is also prudence, for an explosion of emotionalism at this time is an obvious trap," he warned.

According to the speaker, civil rights carry "The duty of discriminating between genuine rights and mere claims. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are fundamental rights," he said, pointing out that it is also the right of an honest man to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and for these a man is justified in risking everytning, including life itself."

J. Harvey Kerns, executive director, ULGNO, reviewing the highlights of the past 12 months reported that the League had been active in the areas of race relations, industrial relations and had expanded its community service program.

According to Kerns, the League had worked closely with the New Orleans Housing Authority and the Mayor's Improvement Committee "interpreting housing needs of the Negro Community."

"Our community services included a variety of programs and activities designed to improve recreational opportunities, housing, neighborhood development and better race relations," related Kerns.

Attorney Revius O. Ortique, Jr., president, presided over the business session and program of the meeting.

Mr. Ortique announced the appointment of Nathaniel N. Dorsey as industrial secretary filling a vacancy made by the resignation of William Goosby.

Lawrence D. Crocker, William Arthur Selley, Rev. Robert F. Harrington, Dr. James Sweeney and Mrs. Gladys S. Raymond were named to the Board of Directors.

Democrats Pledge Anew To Pass Civil-Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI). — Senate Democratic leaders, faced with fresh Republican charges of foot-dragging, pledged anew today to pass a civil-rights bill before Congress winds up its work for the year.

While Democratic spokesmen did not say so publicly, one of their aims was to keep the civil-rights issues from shattering their 1960 Presidential nominating convention next July.

"We want to get a civil-rights bill passed this year," Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield, Mont., said. "And the indications are that we will pass and send to the President a good bill."

Javits Renews Prodding

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., who challenged the Democrats to get going in a Senate speech a few days ago, renewed his prodding in a television-radio interview today. He said, "the one thing that deserves the 'won't do' tag up to now" is civil rights. Asked if the Republicans also were not "playing politics" on civil rights, Sen. Javits said that while he would "not want to whitewash anybody," the Democratic majority has the prime responsibility for getting the bill through.

"I do not honestly believe that there is conscious foot-dragging on the Republican side which is in any way to be compared with the strong opposition of the entrenched Southern group to civil-rights legislation," he said.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler charged today there was "no discernible difference" between Dixiecrats and most Congressional Republicans on civil rights. He said the Republicans were "trying to play both sides of the street" on the issue.

Both Parties Absent

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings jr., D., Mo., chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee handling civil-rights legislation in the Senate, told the Senate last week a number of his meetings had to be canceled for lack of a quorum. Republicans as well as Democrats were absent.

At the same time, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y., said in a weekly radio program that the Hennings subcommittee so far "has engaged primarily in a teeth-pulling and stalling operation."

Sen. Keating noted that his bill to give the Attorney General power to seek injunctions in all civil-rights cases was rejected by the Hennings subcommittee. He said he will carry this battle to the Senate floor.

10 1959

The 'Musts' For A Civil Rights Bill

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

World Birmingham, Ala.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, senior Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee, has indicated that some bipartisan move is under way to get civil rights legislation out of the quicksands of delaying tactics directed by chairman James O. Eastland of Mississippi. The intention is to convey assurance that the committee will keep the bill within certain bounds until it reaches the Senate floor. Wed. 8-19-59

The Deep South bloc is not likely to object desperately to a provision against bombing of buildings or vehicles or to one to provide facilities for children of servicemen in areas where schools might be closed in a racial controversy. But what are the more controversial provisions that belong in any civil rights bill worthy of the name?

1. A provision to require that voting records in a federal election be preserved for scrutiny by the Department of Justice. 2. One to give statutory backing to federal court orders and declaring it a crime to interfere with them by threats or violence.

The life of the Civil Rights Commission should be extended, of course. But the two provisions listed above go to the very heart of the civil rights issue. No legislation without them would be truly meaningful.

Makings Of A Civil Rights Bill

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Herald Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 8-15-59

The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted 10-5 to take up its subcommittee's so-called "skeleton" civil rights bill. Thus far the bill is encountering delaying tactics but no worse. It seems bound for the Senate floor where its backers hope it can be strengthened somewhat by amendments.

What the House finally sends to conference bears also on what civil rights measure, if any, comes out of Congress this session. Its Judiciary Committee has eliminated a proposal to endorse the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and another to extend federal assistance to school districts desegregating under court orders. The first, one supporter termed "mainly window dressing," the second is a real loss.

But the committee has reported out a bill containing several substantial provisions: making it a federal crime to interfere by threats or violence with court orders for desegregation of public schools; requiring election officials to preserve voting records for federal office and open them to Justice Department inspection; extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission; making it a federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing or burning any building or vehicle; and providing schooling facilities for children of military personnel in areas where public schools have been closed in a segregation dispute.

Some of these provisions are relatively noncontroversial. But the statutory backing for federal court orders and for Justice Department inspection of local voting records go to the very heart of civil rights enforcement.

The House Rules Committee is one hurdle still to be surmounted, and there is always the threat of a Senate filibuster. But in combining some real meaningfulness with enactability Congress is doing right well.

Rights Backers to Take Fight to Senate Floor

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C.

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

Senate civil rights backers yesterday gave up hope of prying a bill out of the Judiciary Committee and announced plans to move the fight to the Senate floor next week. Sat. 8-15-59

The device to get a bill before the Senate will be to offer it as an amendment to some other bill being considered. The Senate bypassed its Southern-flavored Judiciary Committee in 1957 by acting on the House-passed civil rights bill without the customary referral to committee. This year there is no assurance the House will act in time, if at all.

The Senate committee has had a civil rights bill before it for a month and has met to consider it for a total of 10 hours this week without any indication of approaching a vote.

Early Next Week

After yesterday's 5-hour meting, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.), civil rights subcommittee chairman, said he will offer an "extensive civil rights package" to some bill on the Senate floor "early next week."

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), also a committee member, said after the fruitless session: "I now feel free" to follow the same course. "We are accomplishing absolutely nothing," said Dirksen. "I am hopeful I can initiate this (floor action) next week." Dirksen said the timing of his move will depend on the status of other "must" legislation.

Meet Again Monday

The Judiciary Committee is scheduled to meet again Monday, but Dirksen and Hennings said they expected no progress. Sen Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) was reading from what Hennings described as "sometihng about Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence this thick" (indicating an inch), when the Committee adjourned.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) repeatedly has said the Senate should, and he thought would, pass a "moderate" civil rights bill this year. He has been putting out feelers on what might pass without a knock-down fight and reportedly has been talking in terms of provisions to extend the Civil Rights Commission, preserve and produce voting records, give the Federal Government more authority in hate-bombings and assure schooling for children of military servicemen where schools are closed.

Southern Proposal Loses

At yesterday's committee meeting a Southern proposal to knock the Commission extension section from the two-part bill before it was beaten, 9 to 4. Hennings then offered as a substitute bill a strong eight-part package containing most of the President's proposals, the Part 3 power letting the Government initiate law suits to protect rights and a $200 million aid program to help communities desegregate schools.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) moved to add the President's proposal to make it a Federal crime to obstruct school desegregation court orders. Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N. C.) tried to have this apply to all Federal court orders, but lost. Then he moved to drop the word "threats" so it would not be a crime to make threats to obstruct court orders. This amendment to Keating's amendment will be before the Committee on Monday, but Johnston still has the floor and a lot of reading left.

Keating said subjects discussed as yesterday's meeting included "Einstein's theory and his personality, the aurora borealis and how to spell it, Gabriel's horn, 'Lady Chatterley's Lover'; a medal for Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield (who banned Lady Chatterley), the Ten Commandments, the time the sun rose yesterday."

REP.-ELECT D. K. INOUYE
Hawaiian Congressman

Rep. Inouye Airs Views On Civil Rights

Newsweek Courier

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The newest member of Congress — actually he isn't quite eligible yet to take his seat—made a hit with many Southern congressmen Monday because of his assertion that "I don't believe integration in itself is a solution to the problem of civil rights."

Moreover, said Rep.-elect Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), "I believe the people of the South have a story to tell and I would like to listen to their story."

Outlook

. . . See Page 2-A.

Southerners who had looked askance at admission of Hawaii to statehood, partly because of fear it would bring additional "sure" votes for new civil rights legislation into Congress, found Inouye's remarks at his first press conference in Washington "somewhat reassuring, to say the least," as one put it.

Inouye is a self-styled liberal in the matter of civil rights, and Southerners are totally unaccustomed to pro-civil rights lawmakers who either believe that the South has a story to tell or who are willing to listen to it. Additionally, the average pro-rights liberal firmly believes, or professes to believe, that integration is a basic in the achievement of civil rights.

That was the way most Southerners expected Inouye, first Japanese-American ever elected to Congress, to be, particularly because he came from the ethnic melting pot that is Hawaii.

A Civil Rights Showdown?

Sen. Tom Hennings of Missouri, and cut much along the ex-president's political lines, now is making an attempt to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee and ramrod an extensive civil rights bill through the upper chamber.

Hennings claims four Southerners on the committee are stalling. Further, he seems to fear what we suspect otherwise would be the prospect, that any bill that committee did by majority vote recommend would be much watered down.

Hennings represents those who want to go very far on civil rights. But the number of such senators has appeared to be on the wane as more and more middle-road senators have hesitated to enact legislation which would extensively give the federal government more and more control over state and local affairs.

It has been this paper's hope that Southern warnings have been more heeded of late. The chief warning our people can offer is that those in the North and elsewhere outside the South should realize that, whatever the "humanitarian" motivation of such bills, they extend anew the theory of centralized government and they deprive not only Southern but all states of means of self-government on state and local level.

Hennings . . . Could Pace Long Talk

By yielding to civil rights appeals, the Congress could further lead our government to new arbitrary controls manipulated by Washington bureaucrats. We are hopeful such warnings have had some effect.

One Washington report says that Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the majority leader, is not opposing the Hennings move, which is an amendment to a bill having nothing to do with civil rights—a maneuver to get the civil rights package he advocates on the floor.

Southern senators clearly are ready to fight. They should be ready. We had expected no filibuster if the Senate accepted a rights bill which was limited in scope. If Hennings proceeds, he could have long talk to face.

Hennings' package includes in eight sections three provision we do not believe Southern senators would oppose to point of filibuster. These would extend the rights commission's life, provide for preserving local and state voting records three years, and make it a federal crime to jump a state line to avoid prosecution for bombing schools, other buildings and so on.

But he also slaps down measures to dictate how voting tests shall be set up and even printed. He would give the attorney general blanket right to institute injunctive proceedings in practically any case he decided involved civil rights. He asks federal help to communities with integration problems. He wants the 14th Amendment to be underscored as to its protection of equal treatment under the law. And he would provide for educating children of members of the armed services in areas where schools might be closed because of integration.

Of these provisions, several are wasteful legislative pap. We see nothing in the armed services provision to merit extended objection.

The whole package, though, represents a new attempt to cram integration down the Southern throat—and you can bet it would be used to enforce an often nonexistent "integration" in the North.

The "laws," if passed, would change no minds, produce no easing of tension, and would instead bring new battling wherever the problem of racial mixing is forced to a head. The "laws" would make for new havoc from Detroit to New York to Deep Dixie. Be assured of that.

Peanut Measure And Civil Rights Mixed In Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — A move by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) to hook a civil rights bill onto a Southern-sponsored peanut measure kicked up a big row in the Senate Wednesday.

A cry of "peanut politics" was raised immediately by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), a chief strategist for Dixie forces fighting civil rights legislation. He represents a peanut-growing state.

Keating offered the administration's whole civil rights program —and more besides—as an amendment to a House-passed bill to exempt boiled peanuts from acreage allotments for another two years.

Seeks Showdown.

His purpose, like that of a similar move by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) earlier in the week, is to force a showdown in the Senate on civil rights. The aim is to get around the civil rights blockade thrown up in the Senate Judiciary Committee by Southern opponents.

Russell caustically told the Senate he was "gratified at the spirit of sweet Christian charity which prompted (Keating) to cull through the calendar and seize upon a bill that affects a few hundred peanut growers in the South."

He added, however, that the people of the section he was proud to represent long have been accustomed to being made targets for such attacks.

"I have heard a lot about peanut politics in my time but this is one case in which the term seems appropriate," Russell added.

Done Deliberately.

Keating, in telling the Senate of his move, said he had deliberately picked out a bill that he felt was "of great interest to the peanut growers in a number of states."

He didn't name the states, but the House report on the bill said boiled peanuts are produced principally in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

Keating's move came as House supporters of civil rights legislation were conceding that their hopes for action at this session of Congress had all but vanished.

They said that with sentiment building up in Congress for adjournment before Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev arrives Sept. 15, Southerners appear in a position to stave off passage of a bill by resorting to delaying tactics.

Russell and other Southerners in the Senate have left no doubt they will filibuster if necessary against the sweeping civil rights legislation Hennings has offered as a rider to a minor Senate bill pending on the calendar.

All-Out Resistance.

Similar all-out resistance can be expected to the proposals offered by Keating.

Present indications are that the issue may not be joined before next week.

The battle can be brought to a relatively swift end, however, if a motion to table and thus kill the Hennings and the Keating proposals is adopted. Such a motion is not debatable.

The Southerners could offer a tabling motion without jeopardizing their right to carry on a filibuster if the motion should fail.

If such a motion should carry, Senate leaders may step forward with a moderate civil rights bill designed to forestall a flown-blown filibuster even though opposed by the Southerners.

House Unit Cuts Civil Rights Bill

By BETTY PRYOR.
United Press International

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The House Judiciary Committee today rejected an administration civil rights proposal which would have declared that states are "obligated" to take steps to end racial segregation in their public schools.

The provision would have put Congress on record as recognizing that the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation is "the supreme law of the land" and that states are obliged to comply.

The committee struck it out of its pending civil rights bill at a closed session. A large majority was reported against it.

The voting crossed party lines, with some Northerners in both parties teaming up with Southern members to eliminate the provision.

The motion to strike it was said to have been made by Rep. William M. McCulloch (Ohio), ranking Republican on the committee. He would not confirm or deny this, but defended the committee's action.

Mr. McCulloch said it had "appeared unmistakeable" that the entire section providing federal aid to help develop desegregation programs would be defeated unless the provision was stricken.

The committee, by a 16 to 14 vote, beat down a move by Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D., S. C.) to wipe out the federal aid section.

It also rejected another Southern move to eliminate a section authorizing the federal government to provide education for children of military personnel when local public schools are closed to avoid integration.

Civil Rights Seen Fading As '60 Issue

State Governors Aim Interests At Affairs Of World

WASHINGTON (AP) — Civil rights appears to be losing some of its fire as a political issue for next year's presidential contest.

For the first time in years, the nation's governors held their annual conference last week at San Juan, Puerto Rico — where there are no color lines—with little more than a whisper of controversy about civil rights.

This sharp departure from sideline news conference brawls over the issue in recent years seemed to point to a new feeling among the governors that international tensions are more absorbing to the voters than a great many local issues.

absence from the
rence of Gov. Orval
ansas and the re-
some highly vocal
like former Gov.
rgia by new chief

heless was regard-
ant that potential
the 1960 Demo-
tial nomination and

by the recent trip of nine gover- in part to the
nors to the Soviet Union, the con- San Juan conference
ference's decision to invite Soviet Faubus of Arkansas
officials to this country, and dis- placement of some
cussion of the forthcoming ex- segregationists like
change of visits between Presi- Griffin of Georgia
dent Eisenhower and Soviet Pre- executives.
mier Nikita Khrushchev. But it nevertheless

Submergence of the civil rights issue apparently was attributable

their tub-thumpers raised no hul-
labaloo over civil rights as they
have in the past.

While there was the usual talk about highway financing and such other domestic matters, almost every governor who raised his voice spoke at one time or another of his hopes for world peace and that he believes ought to be done to bring it about. His preoccupation with world affairs obviously was heightened

Ike Will Address National Conference On Civil Rights

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission announced Saturday that President Eisenhower will address a national conference of its state advisory committees here Tuesday.

Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark, chairman of the Alabama Civil Rights Advisory Committee, will be among those attending the conference.

The conference, to be attended by delegates and observers representing all the state committees, will hear brief informal remarks by the President in the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Chairman John A. Hannah said the conference is being held Tuesday and Wednesday to enable the commission to "obtain still more facts to implement those already gathered by hearings, investigations and staff studies."

In attempting to define the most difficult minority group problems, Hannah's statement said, special emphasis will be given to problems of voting, education and housing.

The state advisory committees, organized in all states except South Carolina and Mississippi, are composed of uncompensated citizens representing, Hannah said, a cross section of each state's population. They advise the commission about civil rights matters in their states and contribute information that will be included in the commission's Sept. 9 report to the President and Congress.

Their strategy is to bypass the committee by offering civil rights bills as amendments to other legislation called up for action in the Senate.

"The civil rights opponents brought this on themselves by their filibuster in the Judiciary Committee," Keating said. He referred to his move to attach civil rights legislation to a House-passed measure exempting peanuts grown for boiling from acreage allotments and marketing controls.

grams as Keating and Hennings have proposed.

"For my own part, I am prepared to remain in Washington and to participate in Senate debate until January of next year if it becomes necessary," Ellender said in a broadcast recorded for a New Orleans radio station.

Civil rights legislation has been bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee by Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and other Southern opponents, but the issue could be forced to a showdown by the Hennings and Keating maneuvers.

Court Will Hear Louisiana Charge

State Questions Act Which Created Commission

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 6.—(UPI) — A three-judge Federal Court Friday begins hearings on the State of Louisiana's charge that the act that created the Civil Rights Commission is unconstitutional.

There was no indication of how long the case would last. The panel is headed by Fifth Circuit Court Judge John M. Wisdom. The others are Judge Edwin F. Hunter and Judge Ben C. Dawkins, who on July 12 issued a restraining order to bar the commission from holding a scheduled hearing here into alleged voter discrimination.

Dawkins, acting on a plea filed by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion for 17 North Louisian voting registrars, issued the restraining order and set up the three-judge court to hear Louisiana's case.

Gremillion charges that the Civil Rights Act violated the Constitution when it allowed the commission to make its own rules because, he claims, the rules the commission set up were unconstitutional.

Gremillion said, "We feel we have the law on our side. However, I have no doubt that the case will probably wind up in the Supreme Court of the United States."

He said he has "complete confidence in having a full and impartial hearing."

The State of Arkansas has filed a "friend of the court" brief on behalf of Louisiana.

Rights Group Under Attack In Arkansas

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — Arkansas joined Louisiana Tuesday in attacking the constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

In a brief filed as a friend of the three judge federal court to consider the case Friday, Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett attacked the constitutionality of the act creating the commission.

Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion filed a similar brief last Wednesday.

The court was called to consider constitutionality of the commission after Louisiana obtained a U.S. District Court order prohibiting the commission from holding a hearing.

The commission hearing was called to consider the complaints of some 60 Negroes that their voting rights had been violated. Seventeen Louisiana registrars of voters and their records had been subpoened.

U.S. Dist. Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. who issued the restraining order, also granted Arkansas permission to enter the case as a friend of the court.

In his brief, Bennett contended:

"The Civil Rights Commission under the guise of declaring procedural rules and investigative policy has legislated substantial laws out of existence.

"If the commission is correct in their assumption of such 'rule making' power, then Congress has delegated legislative authority which even Congress itself does not possess."

Conn. Civil Rights Officer Gets New Post

HARTFORD, Conn. — Commissioner Barnard Shapiro has announced the appointment of Frank T. Simpson, former executive secretary of the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights, as community relations consultant with the State Welfar Department, effective at once.

As community relations consultant, Mr. Simpson will work under the general direction of the welfare commissioners, acting as technical consultant in areas concerned with community organization and will work actively with community organizations thorugh out the state to promote a better understanding of the aims and purposes of the welfare progam. It is anticipated that Mr. Simpson will be available to speak before interestd groups concerning welfare and community relationshipa; that he will be preparing technical articles and that he will participate in research conferences as representative of Mr. Shapiro.

MR. SIMPSON has been associated with the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights, where he started as the sole employee when the commission was established originally as the Connecticut Interracial Commission in 1944. With the growth and development of the program of the commission, Mr. Simpson employed and trained professional staff members in the areas of research and intergroup relations.

Connecticut was the first state to carry out research programs in the field of civil rights under Mr. Simpson's direction. In194 7 the commission was given enforcement powers to prohibit discrimination in employment and other responsibilities so that the staff increased to 14 full-time employees.

BORN JULY 18, 1906, Mr. Simpson received a bachelor of arts degree from Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss., in 1929; a master of arts degree in social psychology, Hartford Seminary Foundation in 1932. In addition to this he has been doing graduate work in personnel administration at the University of Connecticut.

Mr. Simpson is married and resides at 27 Keney Terrace, Hartford.

Senate Plan Would Delay Rights Plan

Congressmen Hope To Adjourn Before Khrushchev Arrives

WASHINGTON, Sept. (UPI)— Senate leaders are considering side-tracking any major civil rights action this year in a drive to adjourn Congress before Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev arrives in the capital, it was reported today.

The scaled-down legislative program, if agreed to by both Democrats and Republicans, would defer debate on all civil rights proposals except a minor, relatively non-controversial bill until next February. Congress then would quit by Sept. 12—three days before Khrushchev's arrival.

The plan would involve passage this year of only a simple extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which is due to expire soon. More sweeping civil rights proposals would be certain to set off extended debate and delay adjournment.

By leaving Washington before Khrushchev's arrival, Congress would be relieved of any embarrassment over whether to formally welcome the Communist leader and invite him to address a joint session.

The suggested trimmed-down legislative program was outlined at a conference of Republican senators by GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.)

When the meeting broke up, Dirksen would say only that the civil rights issue was the subject of "very modest and restrained" discussion in a general review of legislative program problems. He also said there was a "very glowing hope" that Congress could quit by Sept. 12.

Asked if civil rights legislation was not the major bar to such an adjournment plan, Dirksen replied: "Minor miracles can happen even in the Senate. In the interest of departing from this city, compromises are always possible." He did not elaborate.

Another source said Dirksen reported he had just come from a talk with Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) and that Dirksen left the impression the adjournment drive was being worked out on a bipartisan basis.

House leaders, it was learned, do not seriously expect any major civil rights bill to emerge from this congressional session.

Ellender Pledges Siege On Tough Rights Bill

Constitution, p. 1
Atlanta, Ga. Mon, 9-24-57

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senators on opposite sides of the fight over civil rights legislation said Sunday the battle may delay the adjournment of Congress for weeks.

"The adjournment rush is on," said Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY), "but I have a suspicion that it

Why was rights bill shelved in House? Interpretative story on Page 16.

may turn out to be one of the most protracted windups in recent congressional history."

While many members are talking of ending the session before Labor Day, Keating said he thinks it may be closer to Oct. 1.

In predicting this, he noted that he has announced plans to try to hook a broad civil rights measure onto a Southern-backed peanut bill. Steps to carry out similar strategy have been taken by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo).

Keating said that once the civil rights issue is joined, he feels it is sure to stir up long drawn out debate and delay adjournment.

From Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-Fla) came a warning to his colleagues that they might as well give up hope of adjourning even by mid-September if they try to pass any such civil rights pro-